# GREAT BRITAIN.

Things is Ireland.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

DUBLIS, Treedey, June 14, 1853.

An exciting question, momentous, not only for the opposition it has raised to a bill, the second reading of which stands for discussion this evening in the House of Company of the proposed to work the printing of mons—a bill which proposes to vest the visitation of bunneries in Royal Commissioned—but from the po-sition these establishments have assumed in the Courts of Law, and on which the House of Lords will soon be

called to adjudicate.

Not only have Priests and Bishops written against the bill—as insulting to religion, a violation of rights, and persecution of a class of Christians, at once the most defenseless and the most meritorious—but the Dublin Provincial Synod has been convened by the Archbishop. Provincial Synod has been convened by the Archbishop. Dr. Cullen—"Delegate of the Apostolic" See—with an especial reference to this subject; and while I write the "Great Aggregate Meeting" is being held—a sum mary of whose proceedings I shall give in the close of this letter—the requisition for holding which was signed by four peers, five baronets, twenty-six members of the House of Commons, and by vast numbers of deputy lieutenants, magistrates, members of the learned professions, town councillors, merchants, poor law guarsiaus, and others.

and others.

The movement in opposition to any interference with the Convental institutions of the Roman Catholic religion—for the vehement arder and universality of the feeling that produces it, resembles that against the "veto" in the days of Emancipation; but all the more intense, that there is hardly one of the agitators, lay or added that he are the religious ceither an "inmate" or a elerical, that has not a relative, either an "inmate" or a

superioress" of a convent.

The importance of the subject, in the other aspect not the religious, but legal and civil one—will be obvious from the following, from which it will be manifest that

from the following, from which it will be manifest that there will be as much anxiety for legislation in the one case, as against it on the other:

"Avery important, and, by many, a most unexpected decision, was pronounced, upon Thursday, in the Court of Chancery, Dublin. The case in which the decision was pronounced is that of Blake e. Blake, where case of the parties, a lady named Elias Blake, who described herself as a member of a relations commonity called 'The Lucetto Noma' sought to be decisared entired to the imheritance of an estate belonging to ber deceased brother. The lady being a member of a relations commonity on action when the property of the property, charity, and obedence, and, by so dong, had declared herself, as for a lay in her power, unable to wave top personal property, it was around that, before claiming the property in a formal manner, the question was to be decided whether or not the war of the lady discutibility her, under the British Statutes, to the laborithmes—that in, whether or not who was what it called 'dead in labor'! This issue came before the Lord Chancellor upon a came pottuon; and the decision was delayed by he Lordonius for the purpose of consisting all the au

When the Numeries bill was first introdued into Par-When the Numerics oil was nest introduced into Par-liament, Lord J. Russell spoke against it. The Uitramon-tane papers considered this as a shaw—to cover his hos-tility against the Roman Catholic religion altogether. The same papers considered the resignation of the Irish Roman Catholic officials. Sadieir, Monsell, Keogh and Redington, as equally a skam—to cover their love of place under a sensitiveness for the honor of their re-ligion—it having been all arranged that they should not be accepted, but explanations given, and declared satis-

Whether his Lordship and the Government generally will oppose the bill, and defeat it on its second reason, is not so certain. Those keen discoverers who get at is not so certain. Those keen discoverers who get at the causes of everything, have ascertained that Laty Minto, his mother in-law, is a devotee of the great Anti-popery Scotchman. Dr. Cumming: that Lady Minto in-flences Lady John—and the wife poisons the husband's mind; and hence "his growing bigotry." Whether he will make amends for his "hard bitting" on the Irish Chorch question—or rather Mr. Moore's motion for its abolishment and the transference of its temporalities to its rival of Rome—by a defense of the numerics or not, Cardinal Wiseman has given some hard "counter-his-Cardinal Wiseman has given some hard "counter-his

Take, first, an extract from the speech of Lord John : "The honorable genties as who spake last, as I understood him, wis. Let us have equality; wherever mode you please to strain that. 'I rhall be content with it, provided it is equality.' There are only two modes obviously in which eclassicated equality—for that is the important question—can be attained. The one is the total abolition of the revenues of the established church of Ireland. I am not prepared to take that course. [Hear! I here whall be wilking to messent to take that course. [Hear! I here whall be wilking to messent to take that course. [Hear! I here whall be wilking to messent to take that course. [Hear! I here when the property of the table about the revenues of the established church of Ireland. [Hear!]

neviation of late years, that the Roman Catholic Church-in eviation of late years, that the Roman Catholic Church-in proceedings in foreign countries—looking to the pro-ties construction to that church, acting under the dire-tance, itimated a foreign Severeign, has accorded positions of power for upon which esquere would carry of the human mind that belongs to the spite of the constitution of the constitution, [Local and Stimul cheering ] I do not think that in that respect they are upon par with the Frasilyterium of Scattard. (Cheera J. The Precision par with the Frasilyterium of Scattard. (Cheera J. The Precision par with the Frasilyterium of Scattard. (Cheera J. The Precision carry and the Established Church of the country and of Scattard, all we don't execute a certain intender over their constructions and that influence which they time accretic over their constructions and that influence which they time accretic over their constructions and that influence which they time accretic over their constructions and that influence which they can be a superior of acquiring a single of the construction of which among the construction of the construction of the construction. I can be a superior of the construction of the

of the Associated Roman Catholic Charities, held the of the Associated Roman Catholic Charities, held the other evening at the Hanover-square rooms, Hon. C. Langdale alluded to Lerd John's speech and previous bill, and said they ought to bless Providence that in spite of all, they had a Cardinal Prince of the Church and an Archbishop of Westminster. Hereupon His Entinence

in our will; we treated you as note-and soll were allest possive, you almost origined. That was the lovarity we because, now that you are free, you presume to speak soil men, you are so longer loyal. I framed cheers, I may and unlatance of that speech. And such language in the Russell is most peculiarly unlecoming in the unsoit, here of whose family, if he was a man of great position was the durat, to may the beast of the infamous Russell in the apparent of the speak of the standard it was for the loyally desiderated by his retresentatives in that he authorised here thicker upon his head the union to be ardiced for, of many Caffolding urinary he head the union expected to be

The Exhibition is now in full display-containing, in ad-

decorated receptacles, all things usual in such structures —affording a delightful lounge to the lovers of amusement, as well as an interesting study for the cultivators of Taste and the Industrial Arts. It is attracting strangers, and keepingour own people at home—gratifying those who have "an eye to business." with "orders" for the articles of which they exhibit specimens, and giving notoriety to establishments and manufactories, sought for in vain through ordinary advertisements. The untraveled are filled with amazement at the assemblage of paintings and autiquities—our English and Scotch formula ings and antiquities—our English and Scotch for delighted" (or seeming so) that Irishmen have "reliance, and perseverance, crowned with success" and we ourselves, who think that, at long and last. "the "good time is coming," full of hope that all things it desirable to cultivate, in a country rising out of desola-tion and entering on a new career—Agriculture, the In-dustrial Arts, Manufactures, Scientific Pursuits, the Arts of Taste, Mechanics—all will receive a beneficial stimu-

doubtless, multiply as visitors increase. One is a little talked of in the clubs. A Major Freshield, one of the Committee—rather noted for getting into scrapes from insolence to men and impudence to women—having indulged slightly-in his favorite amusements to Dr. Gray (of the Freeman) and his wife, met with a slap on the large of the scrape in the large of the scrape in the large of the scrape in the scrape of the scrape in the scrape of the scra face from that gentleman's glove; and having thought proper to swallow the insult, is about rumor says, to be black-balled at the United Service Club.

beca-bailed at the United Service Club.

Messrs. Todd, Burns & Co., our largest "Monster House," perhaps the largest establishment of the kind in Britain, have set a good example, having purchased four hundred tickets for the young men in their em-

The aggregate meeting, besides the interest excited by the subject, and the respectability of the requisitionists, as well as the allusions to it in all the chapels the day before (Sunday)—on which petitions were adopted to Parlia-ment against the Nunneries Bill—had additional interest ment against the Nunneries Bill—had additional interest from a public announcement by the Rev. Dr. Gregg, that he would attend with a numerous body of Protest-ants to propose to have all Protestant institutions of a character approximating to convents—such, for instance, as the Bishop of Exeter patronizes—included in the ap-plication to Parliament, instead of a petition against regislation on the subject.

On presenting himself, however, the Rev. gentleman was released entrance, and went away with his formula.

on presenting immsed, however, the new gentleman was refused entrance, and went away with his friends—protesting his right to attend a meeting of "Catholics;" this being a standing topic in all the Protestant meetings be influences, to claim the term "Catholic," and protest against the monepoly of it by the Church of Rance.

Sir Thomas Esmonde was in the chair; the speakers were Hen. Mr. Bellew, Counsellor O'Hagan, Sir Robert Kane, President of the Queen's College, Cork, Mr. Al-derman Reynolds, Mr. J. O'Connell, Mr. Lucas, and others. The resolutions expressed, strongly, in the name of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, the value of convental establishments—repudiated legislative inter-ference with them as an aggression on the Reman terence with them as an agree of the mean catholic religion and discipline—an insult to the mean bers and their relatives as if indifferent to their freedom and happiness, and called on all the members of Parliament of liberal principles to resist it.

The meeting was respectable and crowded, and immense crowds filled all the arcunes to it; but all was been all the advantaged descently.

conducted and terminated penceably.

The only advocate for physical force in resistance, if
the bill should pass and the Government enforce it, was
Rev. Mr. Marshall, the Oxford convert. He said the Rev. Mr. Marshall, the Oxford convert. It is and if the Cathelies would resist it constitutionally; and if that were not evough, by blood. But, though the crowd cheered, the Chairman and gentlemen on the platform repudiated the sentiment. It is expected that the Government will exert themselves to defeat the bill.

The late rains, followed by mild, warm weather, afford

The late rains, belowed by fine, warm weather, anora-hope of a full harvest. Nothing can look finer than the crops, of all kinds-in-particular the flax crop, of which an unusually large quantity was sown. Sir John Mac-Neile, the distinguished engineer, has 650 acres under

that crep.

But, though the newspapers have not noticed any in-But, though the newspapers have not noticed any in-stances yet of the potato-disease, I regret to state that in a private letter it is mentioned that it has made its ap-pearance in the garden of Col. Close of Drumbanagher, near Newty. There has been an immense quantity The Tenant Committee have brought in their report.

but the bill founded on it, pleases neither the Tenant-Right people nor the Landlord class. So it will stand over, until it be seen what agitation can do before next The old candidates that were unseated for Clare-

The old candidates that were unseated for Clare—O Brien, Fitzgerald, and Col. Vandeleur, the unsuccessful candidate—are all in the field for a new Clare election, and Mr. Sadlier is up for Slige. If the Ministry stand—as three of the Judges are about to be shelved, Lefrey, who is ill and eighty-three, and Pennefather and Torrens, also in the sere and yellow leaf.—Brewster will go to the Bench: Keogh to the Attorney-General-ship, the next step to ditto, and Fitzgerald to the Solicitor-General-ship.

The country is in the profoundest quiet, with the exception of the occasional "breezes" among the religious

ception of the occasional "breezes" among the religious polemics, and is on the road to prosperity. The emigra-tion, however, goes on. Trizscopos. tion, however, goes on.

Dr. ASHBURNER, the eminent Mesmerist, is among the converts to the modern Spiritualism. We find the following account of his conversion in a letter to the Editor, printed in The Reasoner, London, 8th inst. :

"I had the misfortune to lose my father 55 years ago.
Although I was but a child, I have a vivid remembrance of him. By the natives of Bombay he was more than respected. He was venerated for his high talents and for his great goodness. Is it nothing to feel that such an intelhis gree is able to make his iteas clear to his son! But you will ask. What proof have you of the identities of these persons! This brings me to margate to you the events of the first evening I speak with the spirits in the presence of

the first evening I spent with the spirits in the presence of Mrs Hayden.

"I had always regarded the class of phenomena relating to ghosts and spirits as matter too occur for the present state of our knowledge. I had not last senough for any hypothasis but that which engaged for them a place among optical phanoms connected in some way with the posterior estimates of deality and wonder, and my hope and expectations always printed to the ciraction of phreueology for the solution of all the difficulties connected with the rulest. As in the ruppings, I had witnessed shough to be aware that those who were not decriving others were decriving themselves; and there really exist on our placet a number of persons who are subject to the dealers failing of character. Having been havened by a friend to his house in Mauchester require in order to witness the spirit manifestations in the presence of Mrs. Hayfen, my good friend can testify that it we despect to witness the spirit manifestations in the presence of Mrs. Hayfen, my good friend can testify that it was expectately witnessed with other persons described to the as meson. I control any but a creation strang of our mode and naving woiness gentlement was recursing a long communication from his with but a creations frame of mode, and naving woises contemen was receiving a long communication from his we when he had lost, under motion-holy directionless, enhalped some years and whether Mrs. Hayden in set tertively and with the servicest scrating, and naving finally satisfied himself that the raps were not produced by her for they indicated letters of the alphabot, which writes down in succession constanted words, forming deep interesting letters cone hed in the base and ton into terms respecting the boy to which that eloquent method had been she departed from the words. If Mrs. Hayder could have had any shade in the production of that the harding and elogant epistes she must be a most marvellous woman, for during a good part of the time that the raps were indicated go line gentleman has letters of the communication. I was purposely engaging her in conversation. It gentlems would not himself point to the letters of the alphabet lest his rathed should be any way intereste with the reshe and therefore he requested the large of the house point to the letters for him, while her instance seated a another part of the table, wrote down each latter tablestee ther part of the table, wrote down each I ster tad.

another part of the table, whole down each latter in deated by the raje on a pione of paper.

I was now kindly requested to take my turn at distable, and having successive y placed myself in various chairs in order that I might narrowly watch Mis. Hayen in all her proceedings, I at least seated myself, relatively to her in such a position as to feel convinced that I could not be decived; and, in race I was at last obliged to conclude that it was weakness or felly to suspect her of any fraud or trickers. "Trace are some people who think themselves manus-

"There are some people when they suspend their neighbors in and and delinquency. It may be wisched to be not too deling, to be not too self and credibles, but depend on it the statistics of the existence of requery and anyery insociety, and the relative proposition that it honers, will not lear out the proposition that it

Ashburner friends of whom he is thinking? No. Will they give their names? Yes. These replies were signified by rappings to questions put, some satisfy some mentally. Mrs. Hayden suggested that I should take up the alphabet, which was printed on a card. I took the eard late my hand, and pointed at each individual letter with the end of a porrupine quill—my friend. Mr. Hoyland, the gentleman of the house, kindly undertaking to put down on paper for me the letters distinguished by the raps. When I at used at a letter which the spirit desired to indicute a rapping took place; but at all the other interest there was a rapping took place; but at all the other interest there was a repping took place; but at all the other interest there was a repping took place; but at all the other interest there was a repping took place; but at all the other interest there was a recomplished, as well as plous and electers complete silence. In this manner I obtained the letters of the manner of one of the most secondary that the same and the same and the remainer of the persons I had ever known. I had not seen her since 1412. She married two years after, and died in 1615. My farner said most of the members of my family had been on terms of the greatest intimacy with a everal branches of the flurry tamily, and I had, in youth and childhood, known Ann and her consine as companions and playfellows. By the ald of the telegraphic signals I have en feavored to describe, I conversed for some time with the charming companion of my early years, and learned very interesting particulars relating to her happy above in the spirit world. My curriesty had been encited by the different conde you diced by rappings that I heard close to those mais by my friend Ann. I asked for the name of the spirit world. My curriesty had been encited by the different conde you may be a supplied to the proper of the childhood of myself and my brother and sales other works testifying to a pure, gantle subject decided a ginal was made to me from the mown who her counts

"I am giving you a short narrative of the first part of my course of experience of the spirit manufestations. It is important not to be too diffuse. I am desirous of showing that if the subject be investigated in a calm and bold state of mind, there is no danger of the bad tendences which have been so flernely deprecated. I may not be able to prove to you, and to such as yourself, that there is a sufficient amount of facts to satisfy you of the existence of intelligences absent from the immediate sphere of our own commandes, but I have at all events been and to addice to you a number of curious facts and if these and more such be their long-ther in bar aless opined as to effect the personological organs or a vest number of brains with the attractive force of agrees. all events been and note to you a number of chirolishicts and if the a and more such be filed together in bundles so placed as to effect the perenological organs of a vast number of breins with the attractive force of agrees ble conviction, many of the thousand to each dy Fac Kelzoner with have a chance of being displaced and formed into the category of negative existence. To take up the impose bility of nume existence, is to deny that we are being as bility of nume existence, is to deny that we are being on hinder a particle, and to arrogate to ourselves the power of finality. No weakness is so ridinalities that the read by organs that soon shall red, is to determine the future fails of a hely tretta. Here are early does the bigot finely he is right. Sincerity may be his merit, it ign came be the cause of pardon for a foolish sincerity. A new truth, a new event, which established into a fact is a new ight, makes the antecent idea pale, and it wanishes before the force of new conviction. I cannot express to you the influence on my mind produced by the facils rapped out by alphabetical signals that my spirit friends. Ann and Eduabeth, knew of their comins. Human's and Isabella having called a few days before at my house at 12 o'clock, and that they knew I was going from Mr. Hayland's house to No. 17. Palace Gardene. Kensington. They knew the persons I should see there; and on being asked if they were acquainted with any other persons residing in Palace Gardens, Ann reglied to me that her cousin. Henry Go dave fived it No. 3—a house he had not long before perchased. If these he not facts demonstrative of a future existence, in which triands of former days are now cognizant of the events occurring here, I do not know what will be smitchent to force your mind to a conviction. But these are only a small part of the numerous procis I have bad of the identity of persons with whom I had been adaptanted years go. I have he may be magnetic regions of space surrounding this earth—intelligences, some of whom were frends he

rurd affair of this serious loquity, as some have succeeded in doing. By vaste does not less in that direction. Whas I am convinced that I have a good grip of a bold and saired truth, it is not an easy matter to shake me from it I have tested the fact of the spiritual manifestations most minutely and carefully, and I grieve for these who have concluded against it from a tound disposition not to accept I have tested the fact of the spiritual manifestations most minutely and carefully, and I guieve for these who mave concluded against it from a touchy disposition not to accept a truth simply because it dies not originate from self, or on account of any other weak and personal consideration. It is easy to go to simpletons and say your neighbor is a creduleus fool, and the simpletons believe it because perhaps they never seen a measuresed somnambule, moder the influence of a magnetic impulse, from the funger, on the organ of self esteem obliged to other the same class of words. You in your article on 'These Rapping Spirits were influenced to trot in a groover on the point of diversity seems of the common period of the provise in manifold any other high qualities but those of coming and rid acquisitioness. Men is a strange companied, and to the photosopher it is a curious subject of reflection hew very trilling in themselves are the actives which make the absent ruch into the most foolish and illineral courses. It is unnecessary, after the notices of the spil it manifestations in subsequent numbers of your percolacal, to dilate on the deficiences of photosophical tails that have characterized some of the world be considered investigators of the subject. I may say that when I have been impelled by the lower toollogs of our mature to feel desirous of attacking them, it has kappened in articlely of the cross of the demonstrative to one if the world be considered investigations of attacking them, it has kappened in articlely of the cross of the indices of appartualism are to make men more lender towards the fatings of their neighbors, and more insulied of the obligations they owe to kindness and friendscip, these tendencies cannot be very dangerons, or evil, or perhances.

With every good was a read of the Assurations.

I remain, my deer Mr. Holyouke,

Year true, Mr. John Assurances.

"No. to York place, May 26, 1805."

John Ashibunka.

Mr. Henn's Performance of Sardannalus.

Mr. Renn's Performance of Sardannealas. The researches of Mr. Layard have not out rendered shelet Asarva in object of increst to processed antiquaties out have sectually brought it into easier. Winged by a shot of dry account, but they are all the rage even with this after ex. Every one knows the form of an Asyrian in march is unitedla, and the fastion of the evid cream of Ninevah is as familier as the pattern of the last new Parisian bound. If all the world could rush into a theater to see what the primaral Soota local disk, how much more would it through but of the same menter to be held old Ninevah with all its antique largues resultiated from its runns! A restembning analysis and the Sardar. As ying would be just the thing other Nr C. Keen a own hour.

As a means of offering time describes out the Sardar.

boulded knowed with all the antique large here respectively from its raines. A restormant of ancient Assyria would be just the thing after Mr. C. Kean a way being.

As a means of effecting this desirable and, the Surdanessers of Level Byron say realize to his hand. The mode antice never design of it for the stage, and when it was brought out at Pruy line some twenty series ago it haded for artille to be sure, but made no leating impressed. Surdanessed in the other on a hang those Asyrian antiquities of which Lond Pyron never drowned. Taking therefore, this tragety as his protein. Mr. K. am has planged the London public into the very heart of Asyrian life. He has swept away whole ages with a wave of his band as of the Vranesses came to believe that they are in the moderable of the Vranesses came to believe that they are in the moderable of the invasion of our island by Julius Cesar as someting in the remote fature.

The unities which loved Byron learned to revers, by taking Athers for his model, work to end purpose in the case. Only three acques occur through the whole five acts of Sordane payers, but these courses on he admirably as ranged. First we have the travellocation in compliance with moderar discloveries. The river lookes political in the foreground, the buildings of ancient Numeron rise sharp and arginar on the supposite bank—tall collaboration for scene

figure resoluting to be not too self and creditives, but depend upon it the statistics of the existence of requery and havery insociety, and the relative proportions they near to homesty, will not bear out the proposition that it wiser to aspect every man to be a knave until you have proved him to be hourst. The world may be had on ugain morals, but unless there were a great seal move or good than of evil in the humant heart. I should say in the human world to have the human world hold together as a door. I know no world who had had been a should be the human world to had together as a door. I know no world to be hear than an analysis of the highest of the Asyrians, were yet his brethren, as I have inspect been and yet of that they only and had been and you have a statistic manner to the influence of surrounding cream and to be ar more pulled than blanted. As for Mis Had and I have so strong a conviction of her pericet honesty, that I marvel at any one who could deliberately access whether it was requisite to think of one particular spirit with whom I wished to converse. Yes. Well, I am now thinking of one. It was the spirit of my father whom I wished to enlighten me. No raps on the table. I had anticylated an immediate reply, but there was for which had remembered to him to be lard work of such as a father of many five to the large sounds. The next question was, "Was the spirit he wished to converse. Yes." Well, I am now thinking of one. It was the spirit of my father whom I wished to enlighten me. No raps on the table. I had anticylated an immediate reply, but there was for white near the subject of many five the spirit he wished to converse with present; the same to the same to reason the subject with the manner of Bayaderes. Suddenly, in terpusate to the toast which is drained by your to bring it. Yes. "Are the spirits who had and any or the subject of the spirits when he are present who would east avoid to be subject to the formal periclass when he spirit to display the subject to the formal periods of the

guests rise in various attitudes are stricken by the represent administered to their impious adulation. To perfection of stone grouping is attained in this anothine picture. The third scene represents a chamber in the palace, in which two rigantic lions, with human heads, are the conspicuous oplests. In this scene the conflagration takes place, and the chamber turns into burning Nineveh. But even this conflagration is conducted on no ordinary principle. It is not marely a stage growing red, with a little squib-fire here and there, but distinct busts of dame and smoke issue from the ground. An awful catastrophe follows a magineent spectacle.

and there, but distinct busts of tame and amove states the ground. An awful catastrophe follows a magidoent spectacle.

We need not dwell at any length on the effect of the tragedy as distinguished from the mise on scene. The whole exhibition was triumphantly successful, but the lines of the poet produced a comparatively slight effect. Mrs. Charles Kean, who played the noble character of Myrrha, exactly knew what to make of it—namely the principal figure of a magnificent antique pictura. Amid the crowd of harboric splendor she is still the Greek, and every one of her attitudes, whether of tenderners or command, has all the plastic beauty of an excellent statue. Mr. Charles Kean is the serrewful Sardanapalus, with all the weight of his destiny bearing heavy upon him. The light sceptical Sardanapalus of the earlier scenes he does not realise—and, indeed, how should he with all that circumstance of massive gran deur about him? Lord Byron painted no Assyrian, bat a misbelletung Frenchman, a Regent of Orleans, who might have indulged in badrange notwinstanding a strong aution that the Falats Royal had taken fire. Who could adopt a flippant sir, in the presence of those big llons, and amid those hewn courtiers, with black beards cut as formally as lost trees in old fashioned gardens? The whole affair is one tremendous picture, which in its way is unrivaled.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean were deservedly called by a crowded audience at the conclusion of this superb exhibition.

GERMANY.

## GERMANY.

The Case of Prof. Gervinus.

To the Editor of The N. F. Tribune.

Sin: News was some weeks ago received that a prosecution had been commenced against the historian Gervinus. of Heidelberg, for high treason, on account of a work lately published entitled, Introduction to the History of the Nineteenth Century. Later information states that Gervinus was acquitted of the charge of high treasen, but found guilty of a minor offense, and punished by fine and impris-cement. It may be interesting to some of your readers to see on what ground so serious a charge was made, and I

send you, for this purpose, the translation of one chapter of the work referred to. The translation, as you will observe, is rather stiff and awkward, but I can vouch for its correctness. The fact that an historian by profession is presecuted by the Government of Baden, or rather of Prussia, (for since 1840 Baden is but a conquered province of Prussia,) for publishing the honest results of his histori cal investigations, is significant, and remaids one very much of the fate of Galileo Galilei, who was proceeded against for declaring what his scientific investigations had

taught him to be true.

"The history of the European States during the Christian era forms an united whole, as, in ancient times, the history of the group of States of the Pennsula of Greece and their colonies. The same order and the relationship and their colonies. The same order and the same law reveals itself, in both periods, in the process of the in-ternal development of the States. And this same law may again be observed, on a larger scale, in the history of mankind. A regular progress is observable, if we preceed in our examination from the despotic form of government of the Orient to the aristocratic States of antiquity, as well as the middle ages, founded on Slavery and ville ages and the middle ages. antiquity, as well as the middle ages, founded on Slavery and villanage, and from these to the modern political or-gamization, which is still going on, from the moral and political freedom of one to that of the few and many. In those States, on the other hand, which havefully com-pleted their career, we observe a retrograde invovement of civilization from this cuminating point of the ascending line of development, a transition of freedom and power from the many to the few and the single ones. We meet this law in every part of history, in every more complete individual state, and likewise in the compound groups, which we have designated.

meividual state, and likewise in the compound groups, which we have designated.

This law has been unfolded by Aristotle with striking precision in the history of the Greek States. In the oldest times, as Homer describes them, when population was sparse, when civilization and weath, arms, and skill in arms belonged to few, parriarchal sligs ruled in Greece, the sole owners of an armed chariot, the heads of the army, religious coremonies and judicial proceedings. When, in the course of time, the number of the calityated, rich and while the arms increased and the fortune of war was de-

religious cerements and jactetal proceedings. When, in the course of time, the number of the cultivated, rich and skilled in arms, increased, and the fortune of war was deced by cavairy, the kinghts—the horsemen—became the austiceracy, the ruling part of the State, and the royal power was limited, as in Sparta, or abelished, as in every other State. When with the increasing prosperity of the middle classes, at the same time, the aristocracy, through a varice said seidshess, degenerated; when through the development of the art of war the foot forces became of greater importance, and in the naval wars the service of the lowest class became indepensable, the rule of the people, the democratic form of government, superseded the aristocracy, or the States becoming more powerful and extended, and the political and military system more computed and srificial mixed Constitutions arose, in which nothing, missie, and lower classes appeared, with defined rights, side by side.

The development of the European States in modern times, has pursued precisely the same course, although on a larger scale as regards population, space and time. In the beginning, at the first spreading and settlement of the Gennacic tribes in Europe, patriarchal kings ruled here as in Greece, as leaders in war and jedges. Their superiority depended, in pegan times as among the Greeks, on he not of their descent from the Gods. But even in the Christian times we meet with those princes common to all Germanic tribes who have the name of Great, marking the epich when superior culture and power appear induction on military affairs, the squestian order and the feathd maining observed as in ancient times, universal domaining, and regulpower although everywhere limited, was only by way of exception abhieved, because the magnitude of madern Carolineae and a continuous and regulpower although everywhere limited, was only by way of exception abhieved, because the magnitude of madern Carolineae and a continuous and regulpower although everywhere limited. perty u ade i selt felt, when the cines became rich through connectes and industry, and the infantry of the Sans gained the accordancy in multicry affects, the dominion of the fendal mobility was shaken in a tremendous contest which began in the XVth centery and is not yet ended, in which the horroccise endeavors to unite in their, culture, possession and infunence and the lower classes of the people ir ad close upon its heels in the pursual of the same object. Where this contest has already been decided purely them-crate States, which were natural to the numbered com-numbers of ant quit, have more rarely been formed; more frequently on account of the greater catent of modern Sales, indued constitutions, a designation was established, accordingly on a real the

frequency adjusted constructions, a designation was established, already adjust Artel Lie.

In these interns changes the transition from the rule of one king to the rule of a few, an artistodrady, was simple and easy; but that from the rule of an aristodrady to the rule of the people, complicated and difficult. In the former, all that was necessary was that the few about agrees; then the one could not resist them. But the union of the people was much more deficult, because culture said interest piews much more deficult, because culture said interest among the many are not so homogeneous, untitasted synded property does not exercise to powerful an infinence as the object of many are not as few families. Besides, the opposition was greater, the aristodrady in possession of arms, costed and large estates, of pointed and large knowledge costs or chemical and large knowledge.

sition was greater, the aristocracy, a possession of arms, restles and large estates, of positical and largel know heigh Brough its dependents or chents connected with the people, was by a common interest, united among themselves and the nebits of other construes.

The brong about the transition to a democracy in the Greek States on internal degeneracy of the strategies of the public we have for the benefit of the ruling class, was in the public we have for the benefit of the ruling class, was in the public we have for the benefit of the ruling class, was in the public we have for the benefit of the ruling class, was in the public we have for the proper date who maked being the divided people required a powerful and skilled leader, this, too, is mixed by Aristole,) who mixed heighed to mit to everthrow the aristocracy, but only is sentitude of tyrants thus prevailed in the Greek State, and are pure the way for the rule of the people. For although the rule of tyrants checked for a time the rule of the people, it in fact prepared and founded it by conquering the people is most darkers of changing the aristocration to democratic instructions, has its ecomplete and perfect counterpart in the lattery of the medical force and perfect counterpart in the lattery of the medical force and perfect counterpart in the lattery of the medical force and perfect counterpart in the lattery of the medical force and proportion. Here, too, it was recreasely that the female mobility should be the first was recreasely that the female mobility should be the first was recreasely the first and mobility should be the first was recreasely that the female mobility should be the first was recreasely the first and mobility almost the same of its own decay: in Spain before and during the rule of the house of Treatminers. In Germany time the times of the confusion caused by the lawless violence of the confusion caused by the lawless violence of the confusion of the house of Treatminers. In Germany times the times of the outer by their own func tended, thinly population regions of modern Largoe, pro-ceeded even more slowly han in ancient times; and se-fore the lower classes, under the protection of royalty, en-tered upon the contest with the arthornay, we meet from the XIII in to the XV bic cettury usiny detached risings of the burgiers and peasants, which, in aimost every instance, terminated to their desadvantage. But at the end of the XV th century began the alliance of the mode with the

which have lately risen, or which have become powerful

which have lately risen, or which have become powerful through inheritance and matrimonial connections (as Henry VII., Ferdinand the Catholic, Maximilian of Austra and others), with whom this royally, so destructive to the nobility, originated. The standing armiss with which they surround themselves correspond to the body guards of the petty Greek tyrants: their common policy, dictated by their common interest, resembled the family connections of the old tyrants among themselves and their alliances with foreign despots. The love of splendor, the cultivation of arts and sciences, the occupation of the people with and their interest in grand enterprises, were here as there the political means of preserving, and then became the cooperative causes of undermining the usurped power. And what of itself decides the resemblance of the two phenomena is, that modern absolutism, like the tyrannis of antiquity, forms merely the point of transition from aristocrate to democratic institutions. It has accomplished its mission; it has broken every where the power of the nobility, injurious to all, it has, by the national character of its policy, awakened among the people the consciousness of their unity; it has rendered culture equally accessible to all classes, it has opened a field to, and protected, the industry of the lower classes against the encroachments of aris tocratic violence and privilege, it has prepared the way for the idea of a common citizenship, of liberty and of equal rights of all citizens of the State, it has founded the democracy, if not with regard to all its forms, yet as to every thing that is essential. Absolutism has accomplished this mission, not only there where it has already been obliged to surrender to the people and its representatives its unlimited power, but it continues to accomplish it even there where, still in the possession of its power, it inagines that it must and does operate against that mission.

The stage of political development, therefore, at which we see what is in a more limited

many, variously aided or resisted by absolution. Inits single phenomenon wholly occupies this extensive period. The same developments extended even in petry Greece through two centuries; in modern Europe, in a space and under circumstances much grander, they are still going on to day in the fourth century since their commencement. The entire period from the middle ages to the present time The entire period from the middle ages to the present time is filled by the single contest of democratic ideas, which were propagated among men by the reformation, with the aristocratic, institutions of the middle ages, and with absolution placed between these elements, which now favors the old fendal—now the new democratic institutions; which now supported by and interested in behalf of the bourgooise helps to humble the aristocracy; now taking refuge under the protection of the latter, struggles against the increasing power of the lower classes. During the French revolution, immediately preceding the period which is to firm the subject of this historical treatise, all these opposite elements struggles with each other with a vigor which commonly belongs to a first coatest, in a contest apparently the last out the history of the present age is nothing else than a renewal of the same not yet decised counsest, on a field continually widening, and the same cootest will be bequeathed to the coming generation for further decision.

cision. A more accurate review of the great leading events of e last centuries will from every direction, bring us back this point of view, in which the relation of the past to he present presents itself.

### MES. STOWE AND UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

A Correction.

A paragraph in The Tribwar, about a week ago, respecting Mrs. Slowe, states, upon my authority, that Mrs. Stowe and determined to give the proceeds of Uncle Com's Cabin to the education of colored people. This was no state-ment of mine, will you publish the paragraph as it appeared in The Independent of June 2?

appeared in The Independent of June 27

A word upon the populary effecting to Mrs. Slower, in Regland, it is well into a to many tast Mrs. Slower has from the first desired to turn before indirected indirected in many tast Mrs. Slower has from the first desired to turn before indirected indirected in the Armon race. The plan which has been many in the thoughts has been assuminately in which persons of African decorning by a hore right educated to mainly in discussion and electric experiment of the many of the section and electric education appropriate of a contribution of the discussion in society. In the founding of each at feature above and advanced as a proper plan in the resident of the founding of each at feature above a desired and appeared to the contribution of the first of the f

er income to the aid of those for whom she has written is true. But she has not set apart her whole income to themment may dictate. And it will subject her to unfriently criticism to let the impression go abroad that she has alienated her literary earnings from personal uses, and consecrated them to a specific charity.

We published the paragraph referred to above as we found it floating about in our exchanges. [ Ed. Trib.

#### THE ELEVATED BROADWAY RAILROAD. Letter from Mr. Wickersham.

To the Editor of The N. F. Trobuse
Sin: Your paper of the 21st inst., contains a communication from a Mr. E. G. Otis, in reference to a plan for an Elevated Promenade and Railroad in Broadway. It would seem from this communication that Mr. Otis wishes the public to believe that he is entitled to all the wishes the public to believe that he is chatted to all the henor of this project—and in his wide sweep he claims all of my plan which he considers worthy of adoption. I beg, however, to state that, in my opinion, Mr. Ons dees not succeed in establishing himself in the position to which he aspires.

An Elevated Sidewalk and Railroad has been pro-

posed or talked about, any number of times within the last twenty-five years (as I have been informed since the publication of my first letter.) If Mr. Otis will procure publication of my first letter.) If Mr. Ous will procure
the pathneation of Mr. John K. andni. Jr., on this same subject, printed as early as 1sts, he will find, on the sch page
of this interesting pamphlet, a plan as exactly like his own
as one tull moon is to another.

Now, I am desirous of having my plan of construction
chary understood, as it is this point upon which all the object-us have heretofore arisen. The pretended advantages
of Mr. Otis plan, as enumerated by hisself, are merely
contradiction. He says, "lett-you could havish the one

of Mr. Otts plan, as enumerated by hisself, are merely centradictions. He says, "ist-you could banish the om"nibus, without putting any other nuisance in their place."

Now, what would be the consequence of "banishing the 
"omnibuses from Breadway"—as it such an idea cound be 
carried out! Mr. Otis second sevantage is that it would 
"relieve the selewalk below, as the promeinade walks 
"would soon become favorites."

Here is the great mistake, as I conceive, of all who have 
written about "relieving Broadway—that they seek to 
reason a portion of its business and travel, instead of provioling additional facilities, and thus extensions and increasing the amount of that business and travel. Any man of 
common observation must see that the transforma long oning 
on in the lower part of the City—filing off the side streets 
from Chambers down, with stores and warshouses, and 
driving the families up town, must-normously increase the ing the families up town, must normously increase the unt of travel in Broadway; and it is this very fact, and cears to keep the travel in Broadway, without chooling

that has given me my idea of doubling in facilities by y elevated ridewalk and radroad. Once convince me if this plan will have the effect of thinning the travel or curing the amount of business on the present allered, e. in a minor with every sensible man, I will at once Hut, to return to Mr. Otis and his plan : Glass will not

arswer, arranged in the manner described. I will prove this trem Mr. Otis own statements. By calling at Tac Tritius and Thrial offices, or any other place where this is used it can be ascertained that this combination of iron and gloss has leaked and will leak. The constant jurior nd glass has leaked and will leak. The constant jar oc-sai ned by peds strains, loosens the coment, and this would have the water to drop through, strongly tinctured with and, whether in rainy or dry westher—for the upper pava-cut would be irequently washed. Then, wen to the la-less beautiful bounds and dresses' and to the gentlement's we beautiful bounds and dresses' and to the gentlement's we beautiful bounds and dresses' and to the gentlement's experies of keeping such a pavement to repair would have the outlaws on the inclined planess few miles from his seloble—which casts more than twenty such planes ie the callary on the ideliced planes few more from delphiz—which costs more than twenty such planes or the Another thing is, that in waiking on this im-ed Gars arrangement, the feet are very much annoyed as small protuberances of iron which project above class. By the time pedestrians had walked any con-able distance on the pavement they would be lamb in to call on the dectors. It is a "glaring impossibil-to keep such a walk water tight, without an enormous

apense. I have in my plan endeavored to avoid all unnecessary for expenses. New things require a long apprenticeship other oughly understand them, while good old ones have if the trials and tests of years gone by. Experience is a rest teacher. Many a magnificent project is raised and sated away by the adoption of some selfast or patented improvement, cortning them to the narrow limits of the ockets of the projector, or to the process words of the specimentors of the patent.

improvement, corfesing them to the marrow limits of the pockets of the projector, or to the precise words of the specimentors of the precise words of the specimentors of the parent.

My desire has been to place this project in a clear and particular his of that all could understand its merits, in the construction of such an improvement, great care should also says be observed to project no feature which is to entail a lite of expenses and repairs, and convection of musices which would occur in all the other plans I am conversant with. I have constantly sought to reduce the expenses, until I have brought them to the level of the present side widt. Nothing is better than stone for pavenents. It presents always the same grit, to create fraction and prevent adopteness, which is not the case, either with iron or glass. The former will warromouth and become slipperty by constant use, while the latter is always dargerous to walk on, and always liable to fracture when exposed in large pieces. Glass also admits the light strongly, and is a condenser and intensifier of the sun's rays, as is illustrated by the construction of glass hot houses. This would prevent that perfect shade for the lower walk, which we so keenly feel the want of in these bet summer menths. Nor would glass be sufficiently strong for the purposes intended.

Your correspondent also states that he intended his railroad to be a skeleton one, extending on beams six feet beyond the columns, which certainly is a "gress, objection "able feature." He makes no provision for the support of the cars, and to give them adequate support would require enormous brackers or braces to sustain this road, with its immetre leverage, its distance of cars from the columns, and all the other appurtenances, which would entirely destroy the harmony of correct, graceful, and light architecture. This would brace of our from the columns, and all the other appurtenances, which would entirely destroy the harmony of correct, graceful, and light architecture.

ture. This skutcton railroad would be a nuisance to the street traveling community, from the dropping of grease and art consequent upon the movement of the care. Mr. One further states, "the side walk will far mah a splen

"did promenade fat all times—especially for viewing pro"cessens." (An elevated idea, certainly, for a philantire,
pist!) Now, when we consider that you will have to stand
back seven or eight feet from the outside of his structure
to get a feeting upon his sidewalk, you can imagine when
the point of view would carry you, and how much you
would be likely to see of the "procession" and target ex-

would be nately to see to the cursions.

Mr. Otis informs us that he has had "thirty years' are.

Mr. Otis informs us that he has had "thirty years' are.

"ristice in from works, and ong hi to know what constitute
mechanical impossibilities." I presume he takes the
broad ground of "nothing being impossible." He ought to
know better, and not make up his mind so soon after
thirty years experience." Your humble servant has not
even as many years in this world as our friend claims asperence. Give me common sense first, and experience
afterwards.

afterwards.

Mr. Otts also remarks: "I propose to build the cars light and to make an apartment connected with one and of each car, for a horse power and horse to propel the car—the latter and suices to be air-tight." If this is really such a labor saving invention, why not apply it to private carriages and all other vehicles! But it is simply preposterous—giving the horse double duty over what he now has, and can hardy live through his labors, especially during these ways days. Just think of it! The poor horse shut up in an air tight box, without a breath or air to cool his perspiring body-toiling on in this cage like the victims in the Proy home hoars! Give us some better means of propulsion man the Our isdies would object to such false modesty, especially those, who are accustomed to ride in carriages.

Now, Messrs, Editors, as to the rat of the construction. I cannot see in what respect Mr. Otis offers any improvement for me to copy. He says my stone sidewalk would be very heavy. Now, my plans of construction as my cown, although some may claim the originality of the first idea of a Second story Ratiroad and Sidewalk. I have thought of it for eighteen months only; and, though Mr. Randel has had it in contemplation for many years, the very point which ought to have engaged all his attended was sighted and passed over with a simple notion, that is could be done—leaving it for some one else to show and demonstrate how it could be done.

I do not want Mr. Otis to compliment my plans too highly by adopting them all into his. I am perfectly willing to the first man in the count means the the beams, then the iron grating, to be followed by the corrugated iron, to receive and carry of every drop of water.

This iron grating is a new and important feature. It's Mr. Otis also remarks: "I propose to build the cars light,

the colormus, then the beams, then the iron grating, to be followed by the corregated from, to receive and carry of every drop of water.

This iron grating is a new and important feature. It is simply weven, like fine wire cloth. If you take a small piece of the latter, and place it on the mouth of a translate, and press your finger on the top, you will find an immens resistance for so slight a fabric. On this principle I propose laying down on the beams, gratings formed after the manner, made of I or I inch wrought from. On this the stone flegging would be fastened, and give way, thus producing great strength.

This woven fabric is immensely strong. By examining its manufacture you will notice that it is formed entirely of arches and braces, by which means from can be braced stronger then any other way.

You have so aimly offered your valuable columns to this great project, that I have taken, perhaps, too much liberty as to the length of this reply. I would like to say more, but I thick this will suffice, as I am desirous of proving the inter he pelessness of ever using glass for the wholes side will which has been the stumbling block of so many projectors. Your Fork, Jone 22, 1830.

RAHLEGAD AND PROMENADE IN BROADWAY.

RAIL ROAD AND PROMENADE IN BROADWAY.

RAH.ROAD AND PROMENADE IN BROADWAY.
To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribene.

Sin: The plan furnished by Mr. Wiekersham for an elevated Railroad and Promenade in Broadway, it is to be hoped, will attract the attention it merits. In a per addressed by me to the Mayor and Common Competic New York, in September, 1850—now mosely they years ago—I submitted a similar plan, so far as its norm teatures are concerned, fully coinciding with Mr. Wiekersham in the estimate I made of its importance to the basiness interests and future prospects of the great street in question. In that paper I say

"The effect to the eye of the course arrangement proposed would

the light less to the ground stores, and as turnishing facilities for cross walks from one side of the street to be other, so that the side walks and crossings above he of form a notwork, duplicating these below; and the upper scale world of liveadway be as well accommodated to this particular as the world of Broadway beneath. It is would also enable the stairways to be so a rranged as not to be commode the stores. I also then gave a preference to light atone or woo den arches, but have become satisfied of the safety of iron columns. I provided for turning the case or round tables, and for deadening the some with guita percha or india rabber. In connection with this last point I have now to say, that I have a strong faith in the practicability of running broad whosels, bended with valcanized rubber, on broad wooden rails, which would as only obviate noise, but would greatly lighten and chapter the structure. At that time the "dummy engine" was being tested, and I hoped it might furnish a suitable propiling power. On its supposed failure, I settled on stationary steam power, in some form, in preference to the structure and fifth of any conceivable application of home power. My plan contemplated the entire exclusion of on-intuses from Broadway, which would be amply provided for in its double lines of promenades, its serial our road, are its diving grounds for corriages below.

Since the above was written, the plan of Mr. Ots has appeared, in The Triumae of to day. His idea of the application of stationary power strikes me favorably; and the continuing the best points in all, with such emondation and additions as a careful and practical scruthly may suggest, it would seem quite practicable, to afford Broadway ment bappy, and indeed, magnificent relief.

COLLISIONS ON THE RIVER.

COLLISIONS ON THE RIVER.

To the Ullian of The N. V. Tolland.

Sin: On seeing an article in this day's Toleans or running down a small boat. I throught I would mention at histonic which came under my own observation, on the 25 h hast: As the Peck alip ferry-boat left the alip, a small boat containing two men, tried to run by the slip before we should get out, notwithstanding they saw we were is motion; and though they were entirely below toe slip, so as to be quite out of the way, set, out of "footh-rdiess," (for it could be nothing else.) they must needs run right under our bows, instead of waiting until we had passed out, lied not the Pilot rang the bed and alopped the engine, they must invitably have bego run down, as it was, beging came very near it, in spite of the Pilots exertion to the centrary; and should that have happened, I suppose standid have had a "Row,"—and yet the Pilot could set have been blanned with any degree of justice. Even had Sin: On seeing an arricle in this day's Tollans on have been blamed with any degree of justice, the Pilet kept on, I should not think be was mu in the matter, under such circumstances. I do near the Pilot, in the case recorded in thy than sable, yet we should know all the particular we judge so harshly.

New York, 6th month, 1502.

RELIGIOUS.

Meeting of the General Association of Connecticate

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WATERIBURY, Conn. Friday, June 21, 1851.

The General Association of Connecticut adjourned this merring "in the unity of the Spirit and the books of peace." Questions of vital interest relating to the faith and order of the Churches have been been as "of peace." Questions of vital interest relating to the faith and order of the Churches have been discussed, contrary opinions have joined in condict, important prociples and institutions have been attacked or described; yet such was the spirit of noncession and brocherly love which pervaded an the meetings and such the tonest carriest and all absorbing desire manifest in every heart to pronce both the purity and the peace of the Congressional Churches of Connecticut, that, contrary to the feat of many, not only has a great amount of an all stable business here disposed of, but it has been disposed of with great maximity.

The nost similarly and trying question was that which

great immounity.

The most enfought and trying question was that which has relation to Dr. Bushnel, viz. a complaint of serial ministers, members of the tieneral Association against the Hartford Central Association, for not finding in the year is to be the book entitled. Good in Chrost, "past occasion for presenting Dr. Bushnel to the Consociation for training the harge of keresey; and that in the year is it, have high been presend by the Farrisid West Association to be verse their decision or show the allegations to be principle, they had neglected as to do. verse their decision or show the allegations to be used, they had neglected so to do. The object of uplant was not directly to condemn Dr. Risshoelt carsure Hartford Central. The proper adjustmen matter, however, seemed to involve the opinion General Association both as to Dr. B's sentiments whether a minister who is accused of erroneous do can, by the usage of these charches, be liswfully in Alter much discussion on all sides the Association passed, unanimously, the following resolution.

Francisc That the entitions invento to Dr. Balvellay that

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING -On Wednesday afternoon, Just 22, a yoke of cattle belonging to C. D. Fairchtid of Nor town, Conn., were struck by lightning and instantly killed Mr. Wm. Kellogg, late an attaché of this office, a son is law of Mr. F., and who at present is rusticating in the diggings, had parted companionship with the faced one but five minutes before, thus making a very narrow of

MRS STOWE AS A SPEECH MAKER.—A correspondent of The Boston Commonwealth says he saw Mrs. Stowe and her husband at a meeting of members of the Society of Frience, held during their yearly meeting in London for the purpose of protocting the free labor movement. Mrs. and Mrs. Stone both addressed the company, which says a street exclusively of lacies." The correspondent says that the author of Uncle Tom spoke admirably.